

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the evening of the 2d inst., says a dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, a negro soldier in an altercation with a white man at Cairo, Ill., whom he alleges struck him, drew his bayonet, and, pursuing his assailant, who fled in the presence of the weapon, caught up with him in a house near by the scene of the dispute, where he knocked him down and literally trampled him to the floor with it, killing him almost instantly. The murderer was arrested and lodged in prison. It is said the affair originated with the negro, who very insolently jostled the man, whose remonstrance provoked him to murder.

Davenport, Iowa, was a good deal agitated over the attempt of a man to cut his throat and pull out the tongue of his wife at a hotel on Saturday. They were strangers and claimed to be from Iowa City. He had been a lieutenant in the 3d Cavalry.

At a Commissary's sale on Tuesday at Alexandria, Va., of stores no longer required for the military, one lot of pork was sold as high as \$14.25 per barrel, hams at 12 cents a pound, and salt beef from \$2.30 to \$2.85 per barrel.

The walls of a bowling alley in Cairo fell on Saturday, injuring some 15 or 20 persons among the crowd gathered to witness a match game. Several had limbs broken, and it is feared that three or four sustained badly injuries.

Daniel A. Frenchman, who keeps a semi-Copperhead restaurant at Springfield, Ill., was cleaned out by the soldiers on Saturday last. The saloon was shut up by the Provost-guard, who arrested the soldiers.

It is reported that Gen. Sherman has purchased the beautiful three-story brick mansion recently erected by David Nicholson, esq., on Garrison-ave., between Franklin and Eastern-aves., St. Louis.

Yesterday, the Superintendent of the Fire Insurance Detective Patrol and one of his detectives were arrested in the City on charge of false imprisonment, and held to bail in the sum of \$500.

The Republicans of Massachusetts gathered in mass meeting at Worcester yesterday. Negro suffrage was demanded and Mr. Bullock regarded as the next Governor of the State.

Major-General Herron declined to act on the Fort Gibson Indian commission, but is at St. Louis on his way to New Orleans on a private mission for the Government to the South.

At the Indian Council at Fort Smith on Tuesday, communications were received from the Seminoles and Creeks. Gov. Pitcheley, the Rebel Chief of the Cherokees, had arrived.

The Wirtz Commission met and adjourned yesterday without examining any witnesses, on account of the indisposition of the prisoner, who was too ill to appear in Court.

A new Democratic paper is to be established at Madison, Wis., during the present month. George Hyer, late of the Wisconsin Patriot, is to be chief editor.

Gen. Patrick, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of this State, is highly complimented by the Richmond Times, known for its Secehse prejudices.

The Government recently accepted \$90,000 in gold, \$8,000 in silver, and \$2,000 in silver bullion belonging to the late Southern Confederacy.

The 1st Maine Artillery Regiment, now at Washington, has cast 900 votes out of 1,000 for the Union candidate for Governor of that State.

There was a large attendance upon the New-York State Fair at Utica yesterday. Over 2,000 entries have already been made.

Gov. Anderson has tendered the Treasuryship of Ohio to a Mr. Fern of Ellyria, formerly Vice-President of the State Bank.

The National City Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been designated as a depository of public moneys of the United States.

Gen. Grant and party arrived at St. Louis yesterday afternoon. He held a public reception last evening.

The Asia, with dates to the 3d inst., had not reached Halifax, from Liverpool, up to 11 p. m. yesterday.

The ocean yacht race terminated yesterday afternoon by the success of the Fleetwing.

The English capitalists left Cincinnati yesterday morning en route for St. Louis.

Gov. Fenton left Albany last evening to attend the State Fair at Utica.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to \$140,217,867.

There is no epidemic at the Pennsylvania oil regions, as reported.

The Ohio State Fair opened at Columbus on Tuesday.

Gold was weaker yesterday. The opening rate was 143, selling down to 142, and closing at 143. Government stocks steady. Border State stocks firm. Railway shares were all firm in the early part of the day, but closed dull and at a decline of 1 per cent upon leading shares.

In the day the market improved a fraction, but closed dull. Money is offered in great abundance to stock holders at 5 per cent, and borrowers have a decided advantage. In commercial paper on change. Best names are salable at 4 1/2 per cent. Exchange is dull.

Book reviews and the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors at their last session will be found on the 6th and 7th pages of this morning's paper.

The result of the MAISE Election is instructive, in that it exhibits a signal failure of the latest dodge of the Copperheads. They made a parade in their State Convention of endorsing the President and his "Reconstruction" policy, which they insisted the Republican Convention had opposed and condemned; and they expected to make a large profit out of this contrast. The result is their complete failure. The Republican majority, on a total poll of some 80,000, is nearly if not quite as heavy as that of last year on a poll of 120,000; and we have a gain in the House. We should have gained Senators also, but that we had last year. Gen. Geo. F. Shepley is chosen to the House from Portland.

The order—published in another column—from Major-General Gillmore, commanding the Department of South Carolina, may be considered as a new and important step toward reconstruction. It reestablishes the Civil Courts for adjudication of all cases arising between white men, while it reserves to the Superior and Circuit Provost Courts exclusive jurisdiction

over all cases wherein Freedmen and other persons of color are concerned. This, of course, will leave to these Military Courts the trial of all questions touching labor-contracts between whites and blacks, or any others that may arise between them. The inevitable conclusion is that not only Gen. Gillmore, whose experience as commander of the South Carolina District entitles his opinions to great weight, but the Government also is convinced of the necessity of still extending military protection to the Southern blacks. And such, we know, is the conviction of many prominent officers, both of the regular and volunteer force, who have been, and are in high command at the South. While the rights of citizenship are denied to the negroes, it is unsafe for their sake, and for the peace of the country, to leave them at the mercy of the white population, an influential portion of which acknowledge themselves only as subdued but not conquered Rebels, and who, as they cannot hold the blacks as slaves, will not permit them, if it is possible to prevent it, to rise above the condition of serfs.

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MY COUNTRYMEN: I hear that you are to hold a Convention at Raleigh on the 29th inst., to ask for the Right of Suffrage, and that I am among those invited by you to be present and counsel you. Being under an old and imperative engagement to be on that day in Minnesota, I cannot be with you in North Carolina; and, having no address to which I may send you a letter, I am obliged to respond thus publicly to your invitation. Let me, therefore, urge and entreat you to

I. Be hopeful. Great reforms are seldom completed in a moment. Old wrongs and abuses yield slowly to the advances of Justice and Humanity. I have for thirty years ardently wished, but till very recently, dared not to hope, that I might live to see ours a free country. I now see it, and bless God for the wisdom and beneficence—so infinitely transcending all human preconception—whereby the weakness, infatuation, incapacity, disloyalty, treachery and general unworthiness of men, have been made to subserve the Divine purpose. But for Northern subservience, so enormous that they were justified in expecting to be added by it in the field as well as in the cabinet, the slaveholders would never have revolted. But for imbecility in high places and incapacity, if not treason also, in the direction of our armies, the Rebellion would have been speedily suppressed without seriously affecting your condition—possibly, with new concessions and guarantees to Slavery. Looking back at the momentous history, the stupendous transformations, of the last five years, we must reverently say, "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes." Let us unwaveringly trust that the great work will be prosecuted to its legitimate and logical consummation.

II. Be patient. We may not win a full recognition of your rights directly; but the effort will never be abandoned until its success is assured. And we are no longer resigned to a vast, tenacious pecuniary interest—an all but omnipotent "vested right." Slavery the tree, whereof negro-hate and White prejudice of color are branches, has been cut down. There is still vitality in the roots, but the branches are bound to wither and decay. Yet this is not the work of a day; and we must "learn to labor, and [if need be] to wait."

III. Be peaceful. Do not be seduced nor provoked to resist lawful authority with lawless violence. Better suffer wrong in silence, or be worsted in invoking the protection of the laws. You see what the slaveholders have incurred by resisting authority by force. Let nothing tempt or swerve you from the ways of peace. If you are oppressed and abused, appeal to Congress, which will soon have been clothed by the pending Constitutional Amendment with power to redress your more flagrant wrongs. Whoever among you resists the law gives a signal advantage to your enemies. Better suffer and trust.

IV. Be diligent. I am not exhorting you to steadfast industry. You have had enough of that. Not being fools, you know that you have to work hard for all you get, and probably for something more. There cannot be a hundred of you who do not know that you are to work out your own pecuniary salvation or miserably perish. But you must be equally diligent in educating yourselves and your children, and must not grudge working an extra hour per day, if needed, to provide yourselves with books and teachers. It is indispensable that you all, or nearly all, acquire the rudiments of a substantial education at the earliest moment, and that you each keep on acquiring useful knowledge at every opportunity to the last day of your lives. Your alleged ignorance is now one of the chief pretexts for denying you the Right of Suffrage.

V. Respect yourselves. Refuse to minister to others' vicious appetites, no matter what is the temptation. Stand quietly and respectfully aloof from all Whites who see fit to regard you as inferiors merely because of your color. Keep away, or get away, from all cities, unless you are sure of making money rapidly and virtuously therein. Hold no voluntary relations to negro-haters, and bestow no patronage on them, though this compel you to go without comforts you might otherwise enjoy. Trade with and patronize your friends, but, above all, each other. Encourage your brethren who embark in trade or in any branch of mechanical or other useful industry, though at some personal inconvenience; keep out of debt; work, if possible, for men whom you esteem and trust; and each of you become land-holders as soon as you can without running in debt. Few know "how much land there is in an acre;" and North Carolinians understand this less than most others. If you each had a cabin and four acres of land, you need nevermore, after next harvest, look for work; while those who want help would come looking for you and offering you fair, living wages. Finally,

VI. Stay where you belong. It may by-and-by be well to migrate, but not now. North Carolina is a noble State, with her resources mainly undeveloped. Her climate is admir-

ble; her soil better than is supposed; her inland navigation, water-power, timber, minerals, &c., &c., sources of unsuspected wealth. Work for the best wages offered by good men, till you can save the means of employing yourselves; strive to win the respect and esteem of the better Whites and keep clear of the worse; and be sure that, whenever you shall, by your thrift, have made yourselves independent and desirable customers of merchants and others, your righteous demand of enfranchisement can, if not already granted, be no longer successfully resisted. Your friend,

HORACE GREELEY.

New-York, Sept. 12, 1865.

THE REGISTRY LAW OF 1859, AND WHERE IT APPLIES.

III.  
The Registry Law of 1859, under which our general elections have been held since its passage, is now limited in its operation to election districts which are not included, and no part of which are included, within the boundaries of any city or incorporated village. It applies to election districts which are purely rural, and there it is in full force.

It is in those districts, and in those only, where the elector who has been out of town on the days when the Registers held their meetings, or whose wife was sick on those days, or whose family was ill, and who was unknown to the Registers, and whose name did not therefore become inserted in the list, can make affidavit to the existing state of facts, on the day the election is held, and vote. In all other districts in the State, (unless the elector's name is added to the list on the first day, when it is made as complete as practicable), the person who desires to vote must appear in person before the Board.

Boards of Registry throughout the State in all election districts hold their first meeting on Tuesday, three weeks before the election, this year on Tuesday, the 17th day of October.

The poll-list used at the preceding general election is to be procured from the town clerk's office, and is to be made as complete as practicable by adding to it the names of all persons who are known to the Board to be legal voters in the election district; the names of known qualified voters who have moved into the district since the last preceding general election; young men who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years since the last election; known qualified electors who voted at the last preceding town meeting, but who did not vote at the general election preceding; the names of persons represented in either of these classes, and the names of all persons who are known to be legal voters should be added, and the list completed as far as practicable. The Board remain in session two days, if at the preceding general election there were four hundred voters in the election district.

Within two days after the adjournment of the first meeting, the original preliminary list and the poll-list of the preceding election, are to be filed in the town clerk's office. One copy is to be conspicuously posted in the room where the meeting was held, and one copy is to be kept by each inspector for use on the subsequent days of meeting.

The second meeting (and there are but two meetings provided for under the old law which is now in force only in election districts no part of which is included within the boundaries of a city or incorporated village) is to be held on Tuesday, one week before the day of the general election. The meeting is to be open, and all persons residing and entitled to vote in the district are entitled to be heard in relation to corrections of or additions to the register. One of the lists made at the first meeting, a copy of which was filed with the town clerk and another copy posted in the room where the first meeting was held, is to be used at the second meeting for making corrections thereto or additions thereon. At the second meeting, the name of any person on the register, proved by the oath of two legal voters of the district, to the satisfaction of the inspectors to be a non-resident, or otherwise not entitled to vote therein, at the then next election, must be erased. Any elector of the district who may appear before the Board at the second meeting, may, if he require it, and be unchallenged, have his name added to the list. If he be challenged by a member of the Board, or by any elector of the district whose name is on the preliminary register, then he must (unless the challenge be withdrawn) also take the oath required by the former election laws in cases of challenge at the polls.

Within three days after the adjournment of the second meeting, the Board are to make four copies of the completed register, certify to each, file one with the town clerk, and each inspector retain one copy for use on election day.

Election day, at the polls, all persons whose names are on the register of electors are liable to be challenged, and must, thereupon, take the oaths required by the general election laws.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—STATE CONSTITUTION AND UNITED STATES LAWS.

The State Constitution (Art. 2, sec. 1) provides that "Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of the State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or may hereafter be, elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote."

ALIENS ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP.

By the 21st section of the act of Congress, approved July 7, 1862, it is provided that any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United

States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen. In addition to proof of residence and good moral character, it is required that the court admitting such alien, shall be satisfied by competent proof, that the alien has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States. This act materially alters previous laws, but does not in any manner do away with the necessity of procuring regular naturalization papers.

CITIZENSHIP FORFEITED—DESERTERS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and by proclamation of President Lincoln issued in pursuance thereof, certain persons are declared to have forfeited their rights of citizenship. They are:

1. Deserters from the military or naval service, who did not report for duty on or before the 10th day of May, 1865;
2. Deserters from the military or naval service, since the 10th day of May, 1865;
3. All persons who, having been duly enrolled, departed the jurisdiction of the district in which they were enrolled, or have gone beyond the limits of the United States, to avoid any draft into the military or naval service of the United States.

THE STRUGGLE IN CONNECTICUT.

If our friends suppose they are going to walk over the course in Connecticut, and carry the Amendment to the Constitution without any trouble, they are mistaken. The practical importance of a fair franchise in Connecticut, so far as its effect on the suffrage is concerned, is small. Not one man in fifty is a colored man, and the African, as a class, can never exercise an influence upon the destinies of our sister State. There are not three thousand colored men who could vote, and therefore the whole poll thrown one way or the other would be hardly worth the politician's figuring. A principle, and that only, is involved. Connecticut must put herself right on the record. She is the only New-England State that refuses Labor and Manhood the right to vote merely because it is tinged a certain color. Now, especially when Northern sentiment is demanding justice to Labor and Manhood in a large part of the Union, when the American feeling of the Republic is endeavoring to educate rulers and legislators up to the true idea of nationality, it does not become a State of New-England to retard that work by hesitating to do to its own people the justice that it demands for the people of Tennessee and South Carolina.

Our enemies understand this perfectly. With them it is also a question of principle. Practically they have nothing to gain or lose by the negro vote. Yet they are fighting this amendment with secret but vindictive earnestness. In New-York the two leading newspapers take decided ground. One of them reminds us that but a very small portion of the white race has as yet shown any capacity for self-government, and that we should wait until that race has been fully tested—until England, France and the South American Republics have established universal suffrage, before "jumping to the conclusion that men of color are qualified for its responsibilities." This argument, which assumes skin-color to be the only test of manhood, and lays aside every question of climate, religion, society, civilization and political economy, which is not an argument, but a mere brutal, vulgar prejudice, is too absurd to be answered. We cannot ask our friends over the border to think of it for a moment. They must see that the Democracy oppose negro suffrage, because they hesitate to do anything that might take from the white Rebels in the Carolinas one tithe of the power that they have abused for 90 years. It would be an easy settlement of this great issue if a New-England State could be found willing to deny justice to the negro. Connecticut would be the answer throughout the South. "Can you?" they might justly say, "can you force upon us what you decline yourselves to do? Can you expect from the cotton and sugar States what Connecticut refuses? If you have arguments address them to your own Yankees—send your missionaries to New-England." The practical effect of a defeat in Connecticut would be to postpone this great victory; it is not in the power of any defeat to end the struggle. At the same time we beseech our friends not to make that struggle harder.

Justice demands that Labor and Manhood shall be the only tests required at the ballot-box. Upon that we join issue with the Democracy everywhere—not only in Connecticut, but in every State of the Union. We believe that the time will come when this doctrine will be an axiom in American policy; that it will be recognized here and everywhere. For this reason we want the prestige of a victory in Connecticut. Our friends have the day, but they must be vigilant, active, resolute, or the enemy will surprise them.

HOT.

We are having a very warm September thus far; and it is a great blessing. The Corn crop must be our chief dependence for food for the year ensuing. What was nowhere heavy, and in some sections a complete failure; while Corn was in good part planted late, and encountered cold, wet weather in June and July. An enormous area was seeded, and it is generally large, but still green. A sharp frost two weeks ago would have done enormous damage; but this hot weather is doing a great work. There will be more Corn harvested, and probably more Pork made, in this year than in any former year; and both of these staples must be cheaper throughout '66 than they have been in '65.

Some sections have suffered from drouth—Virginia, Northern Georgia, and Alabama, Tennessee, and most of New-England, are instance—but, on the whole, the year has been productive, and more Butter and Cheese made than ever before. Apples in all this region are a failure—never before so few. Grapes seem quite abundant, the area assigned them being twice as large as even five years ago. Rain in the season of Summer Harvest did much harm hereabout and at the West; but, on the whole, we

have a large yield of almost everything but Wheat.

THE TRUE PEACE.

The Herald has a Washington telegram, which says: "Another illustration of the change going on in the minds of Southern men concerning negro labor and the best methods of adapting themselves to the conditions by which they are surrounded, was revealed in conversation this morning with a gentleman of considerable wealth before the war began, and the present owner of two large plantations in Georgia. He intends returning home immediately, subdividing his plantations into small lots containing from one to five acres each, and offering them for a number of years to the most trustworthy and industrious of his former negro servants, at such rates as they will agree to give and can well afford to pay. In some instances, he will give the right of purchase at the expiration of the lease. When the negroes are settled, he will erect a cotton gin and open a country dry goods and grocery store for supplying them with necessities; and he believes that in ten years his income will quadruple what it was before the war. He is too sensible to be long without following the true interest of large Southern landholders lies in this direction."

Certainly it does; and the arts of knavish politicians cannot long blind the planters to this truth. With all their faults, the planters will never find another rural peasantry that will suit them so well as their late slaves; while One Million new competitors for the purchase of lands will soon make themselves felt in the price of that commodity. The land-owners and the freedmen of the South have every reason for cultivating and cherishing mutual respect and good will; if they remain jealous and hostile, they will do each other great harm and no one any real good. Let the freedmen be encouraged to take land on shares, with the privilege of buying at a fixed price, and they will soon be independent, though poor, while the present land-owners will be richer than ever. And then you will have the land-owners not merely consenting to but insisting on Impartial Suffrage.

FALSIFYING DISPATCHES.

The inalienable right of every Democrat to "larrup his own nigger" we are not now contesting; but we do most decidedly object to his forging the names of others in the reckless pursuit of his diabolical ends. The World prints the Raleigh dispatch of the 8th inst. to the Associated Press as follows:

RALEIGH, N. C., September 8.

The Colored People of this State are to hold a State Convention in this city, on the 29th inst., for the purpose, among others, of asking for the restoration of the Elective Franchise, which they enjoyed in North Carolina up to the year 1835. Extensive preparations are being made for the accommodation of eminent men from abroad, and also for delegates now being elected in the different counties. Invitations are being sent to some of the most distinguished persons in the country to be present, among whom are Chief Justice Chase, the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, Mr. M. Ashley, Professor Theodore Tilton, General Butler, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Governor Andrew, the editor of The Anglo-American, Hon. George S. Boutwell, George Washington Miller, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler, Hon. James M. Ashley, Professor Wheeler, Hon. W. D. Kelley, Jim Crack Corn, Hon. Chaud Stevens, Susan B. Anthony, Senator Chandler, Senator Grant Brown, Anna Dickinson, Senator Foster, Henry Winter Davis, Ole Dan Tucker, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, and Gerrit Smith, who are to consider this announcement at their invitation, as those mailed may not reach them in time, owing to the irregularities of the mail in this section.

—The names we have placed in Italics are deliberately interpolated by The World, with intent to misrepresent and ridicule the Blacks who get up the Convention. It is a case of naked, villainous forgery with intent to injure. We shall look for its disavowal by the Editor as the work of some witless and shameless underling. Let it be promptly forthcoming!

NOT TO BE HAD.

The Daily News does gross wrong to Gen. Richard Busted in reporting that, in case of Gen. Slocum's declension, his name is to be placed at the head of the Central Railroad ticket. Gen. Busted, having formerly voted with the Democrats, is ineligible, as The News should have known. A clean, square Whig-Republican, who never cast a Democratic vote in his life, was required; and such, we are happy to say, is Gen. Slocum's unsullied record. But Gen. Busted would disdain to be used in that connection. He was a Democrat till Democracy became synonymous with treason, when he stepped out. Seeing that the Democracy of our City had furnished, from among their high officials, two Major-Generals (G. W. Smith and M. Lovell) for the Rebel army and but one (D. E. Sickles) for that of the Union, Gen. Busted volunteered to balance the account; and has ever since been a most devoted, whole-souled Unionist. The News should be ashamed of unwarrantably dragging him into such company. We feel authorized to state that he will under no circumstances consent to stand on the Central's ticket.

LIGHT IN THE WEST.

We learn with profound satisfaction that the representatives of our Government in the great Indian Council of Peace at Fort Smith understand and are faithful to their trust, as is shown by the following dispatch:

ST LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1865.

The plans proposed to the Indians in council at Fort Smith, further stipulated that the United States Government, and freedmen, have the right of being incorporated into the tribes on an equal footing with the other members thereof.

—Good! Excellent! Unsurpassed! Are there not some remnants of Indian tribes left in Georgia and the Carolinas? They are badly needed there.

The Unionists of New-Jersey are working with a system and an enthusiasm that deserve the success they are striving to achieve. Tuesday evening they held an immense mass meeting in Newark, which was notified to assemble in Liberty Hall, but proved too numerous for any one hall to contain, and filled up the adjoining street with half a dozen, more or less, impromptu meetings. The hero of the evening, as he has been of many a hard fight against the Southern allies of the New-Jersey Copperheads, was Gen. Kilpatrick, who made a ringing speech for the Union cause. With a soldier's appreciation of what Marcus L. Ward has done for the New-Jersey soldiers, Gen. Kilpatrick, after a brief notice of the militia, stay-at-home Brigadier who is the Democratic candidate, says:

"With feelings of pleasure I turn to a far more agreeable subject, and have great pleasure in saying that we have been given up to the service of the Government and the care of the soldiers. From the very beginning of the war he gave himself to the soldiers, neglecting his own business, so to do. He gave most of the best of his time and advanced money to the General Government. The prayers of the widow and the orphan go up nightly for his safety and success. He is not a politician, as has been charged upon him, but was chosen the standard-bearer of the Union party in New-Jersey, and the request of the soldiers to whom he has been kind in the past and who will not forget him in the future.

"I would give my right arm to make certain the

election of Marcus L. Ward, and the triumph of the Union party in the State of New-Jersey. But there must be no such word as fail. We can and must win his fight."

Col. Hawkins of Tennessee, and Major Pangborn of Jersey City, spoke at the same meeting and with the same confident hope that New-Jersey will be carried this Fall by the party that goes for the Union and stands by the Government. We believe our friends in New-Jersey never made a better canvass than they are making now. The soldiers know who have been their friends the last four years, or if they have any doubts, they will be likely to take Gen. Kilpatrick's word for it.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts assembles to-day at Worcester, and promises to have rather an animated time. A full State ticket is to be nominated, and the fact that it is to be made up, wholly or mainly, of new men, will bring out full delegations. Gov. Andrew long since declined a renomination. His successor will undoubtedly be Alexander H. Bullock, an old Whig politician who has been Speaker of the House for two or three years past, and has a wide personal popularity. There will be no contest on his nomination, but there may be a struggle for the minor offices.

Of the character of the platform we presume there can be no doubt. A large number of eminent men are delegates; among them Gov. Andrew, Gen. Butler, Wendell Phillips, ex-Gov. Boutwell, the Rev. L. A. Grimes, the colored clergyman of Boston, and Samuel Hooper.

Mr. George W. Blunt has resigned his office as Pilot Commissioner, and desires to signalize his retirement "by killing off such an unworthy public officer" as Mayor Gunther. The Mayor, says Mr. Blunt, signed the existing contract for the completion of the Battery enlargement after he was informed that the prices for the work were altogether too high—so high as to be a fraud upon the city. As Mr. Blunt asks only twenty-four hours to prove this charge, we must presume Mayor Gunther will jump at the opportunity to establish his innocence, without that cruel and unnecessary delay which he recently complained of in another case. By all means, let us have the facts, Mr. Blunt.

Mr. Thomas M. Key, Democratic candidate for the Supreme bench in Ohio, is not the Key who was cashiered for saying "it was not the game" to beat the Rebels. But it appears he was dismissed for some cause. The Army Register for 1863 at the War Department bears this record: "Thomas M. Key, Ohio, dismissed March 31, 1863, by order of the President. Why was he? Who will explain? Col. Key drew the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Was that the reason why the Ohio Vallandighamocracy nominated him?"

Musical.

MADAME PAREPA'S SECOND CONCERT.—The second concert of Madame Parepa was very largely attended last evening. Notwithstanding the weather was intensely hot, and the concert given in the worst ventilated hall in this city, the reputation she has achieved at her first appearance attracted quite a crowd of fashionable people and artists. The overture of "Faust" by Spohr, a reconduite work fitted only for musicians, was carefully and effectively played by the orchestra, the bold counterpoints being brought out in strong relief.

Madame Parepa chose for her first piece the grand and ever fresh scene from "Der Freyschütz." As a means of showing off the volume and compass of her voice, the selection was wise, but her execution of it was not at all up to the standard. We have no fault to find with the mere vocalization, but the interpretation was weak, unimpressive, and undramatic. She was accompanied badly; the scene faded very indifferently. It is not suited for the concert-room, and we regret that she chose it. Still, her magnificent voice excited the utmost enthusiasm.

The second song was the "Nightingale's Trill," which made so marked a sensation on the first night, and which she sang better, if possible, on this occasion. It is hard to imagine any vocalism more perfect than that exhibited by Madame Parepa in this song. The composition itself is charming, and she literally warbled long after her return; but when the band struck up the symphony of "Il Bacio," in response to the concert, the applause was redoubled. This attractive song she executed with faultless brilliancy, marred only by applause burst out during its progress, but when she soared up with that bright pure voice into the higher regions of altissimo, without wavering or changing in quality, the shouts of bravo! bravo! broke out spontaneously and enthusiastically from every part of the house.

In the second act Madame Parepa sang very gracefully and elegantly Sir Henry Bishop's cavatina "Al Me Discorrete." It is old-fashioned, but it contains graceful, melodious points, and, as it was on the occasion, it is very welcome to the concert-room. The being encoored, Madame sat down to the piano and sang with infinite grace, artness and spirit, a wild, romantic Spanish song, which was keenly relished by the foreign element in the audience, which formed a large proportion of the whole. Her last selection was the "Misere," from "Il Trovatore," which she rendered with great vigor, power and passion. We may judge by this how grandly she would interpret such music on the stage. The arrangement was a very hybrid affair, the violin represents indifferently the tenor solo, and the piano is but a thin substitute for the organ.

Madame Parepa has fully sustained the position we claimed for her in a former article. She is a thoroughly finished artist with a fresh, ample voice, of beautiful quality and of remarkable compass; her talents are varied, her manners attractive, and in every point she puts forth claims to popular admiration. She has decided this, and her success may be looked upon as complete.

The brilliant duo for Violin and Piano was very ably played by Messrs. Rosa and Damerout. The violin was feeble beyond expression, and the pianist lost all his solo variation, played single-scale passages instead of double, and otherwise omitted or altered to suit his self. Duo should either be thoroughly rehearsed, or not played at all. Both gentlemen, however, released themselves afterward in their solo pieces.

This evening Mr. Katenman presents Madame Parepa to the Brooklyn people, at the Academy of Music.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. Maretak announces that the Box office at the Academy will be open to-day for subscriptions for the first series of twenty performances.

ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—We are informed that the Union Leagues generally in the city and many of the Union League Associations, among the number the Fifth Ward Union Association, have passed resolutions recommending all Unionists to illuminate their residences and other places to illuminate the 22d inst., the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation of our martyr President, Abraham Lincoln. The movement meets our hearty concurrence, and we trust will be general, not only in this city but throughout the country.